

# The Times-Democrat.

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## OIL FOR MARINE FUEL, BANK BLOWER KILLED.

Lieutenant Nathan Sargent Will Test Petroleum.

### SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

The Results of the Experiments Will Be Reported to the Naval Authorities With a View of Equipping Torpedo Boats.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The secretary of the navy has ordered Lieutenant Nathan Sargent to proceed at once to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he will make a careful investigation of the various grades of petroleum produced in that region with a view to its use as fuel for marine engines.

Upon the conclusion of this work he will report to the authorities in charge of the Newport torpedo station, and plans will be drawn up for an oil engine which will be placed in one of the new torpedo boats, but from the success that has been attained with this motive force in swift steam launches owned by private parties, both here and abroad, the navy department looks very favorably on the experiment.

Some of the advantages expected from the new fuel are economy of machine space and consequently greater carrying capacity, economy in the cost of fuel and the ability to develop extremely high steam pressure under forced draught.

### Report From Hamburg.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Consul Robertson, at Hamburg, has sent to the state department a report upon the imports and exports at Hamburg. For the year 1896, the total imports by sea were \$107,707,338, and of this the United States sent \$55,490,158. The total exports of the port were \$142,292,704, of which there came to the United States \$1,192,792.

### Germans and Jews Fall Out.

Pilsen, Bohemia, Aug. 23.—The disturbances began on Friday by the fanatical opponents of the Jew were resumed. They arose from a quarrel between a German Jewish student named Hartman and a Bohemian student named Schmidt. While the police were escorting Hartman from the town hall, an anti-Jewish mob attacked them, and then smashed all the windows in the synagogue, the Jewish schools and the houses of the best known Jews. The police have made 20 arrests.

### Judge Seaver Shot.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 23.—Thomas G. Seaver, judge of probate for Waco county, was shot by William W. Lawrence while standing on the piazza of his residence, the ball penetrating his right lung, falling under the shoulder blade. The wounded man is reported as feeling quietly, and the attending physician thinks he will recover. Lawrence was angry because the judge prohibited him from interfering with his child, who lived with his divorced wife.

### Want the War Resumed.

Athens, Aug. 23.—A meeting of over 2,000 people adopted an address to King George, urging him and the government to reject the proposed peace treaty between Greece and Turkey, and to resume the hostilities which were interrupted by the truce. The entire press, however, and a great majority of the public of Athens condemn the action for the resumption of the war.

### Planas a Cuban Patriot.

New York, Aug. 23.—Manuel Planas, the supposed Spanish anarchist, who arrived here on the Ciudad Inter Can, has proved to the satisfaction of the federal authorities that he is not an anarchist, but is a much persecuted Cuban patriot. He visited the bureau office and presented proofs of his statement, which satisfied the officials and he will not be detained.

### Far Simile Copies Distributed.

Columbus, O., Aug. 23.—Reports from several Democratic county conventions show that the Democratic campaign managers do not intend to let the "Dick" check" meeting of the Republican state convention drop. The simile copies were freely distributed wherever the conventions were held.

### Cordially Received.

Dublin, Aug. 23.—The Duke and Duchess of York passed the day quietly with visits to Howth castle, where they were the guests of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Everywhere they go the reception tendered them by the people is most cordial.

### War Will Go On.

Montevideo, Aug. 23.—As has been expected for the last fortnight the peace negotiations between the government and the insurgents, which began on June 20, when an armistice was concluded, have failed, and it is officially announced that the war will go on.

### Robbed by Tramps.

Kent, O., Aug. 23.—While riding on a freight train from here to his home in Akron Mike Zedden was robbed and nearly killed by tramps. The tramps robbled him of nearly all his clothes and 21 in tricked him off the train.

Burglars Surprised In the Harter Institution.

### THEIR OUTFIT IS CAPTURED.

One of the Gang Is Mortally Wounded While Trying to Escape, but Died Without Revealing His Identity.

Canton, O., Aug. 23.—Burglars were surprised in the basement of the Isaac Harter & Son's savings bank at midnight. The guard of the party opened fire on Officer Charles Hemminger and the latter shot one of the men who had been in the cellar. The burglar died at the hospital without revealing his identity.

The burglars had a big lot of tools and explosives in the cellar and were no doubt professionals. The bank is strong one, and generally believed to contain a large sum of money.

### Colonel Mack In Line.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Grand Army politics are beginning to be talked a little among the local men. Colonel James Sexton of Chicago and Colonel Mack of Sandusky, O., are the only active candidates for commander-in-chief so far heard from. If Cincinnati gets the encampment for next year, Colonel Mack can not be elected commander-in-chief. If San Francisco should get the encampment for 1898 it is said it will be a close race between Colonel Mack and Colonel Sexton.

### Execution Indefinitely Postponed.

Atlanta, Aug. 23.—The execution of Edward Plannagan, the alleged paragon, with a mania for marrying young girls, has been indefinitely postponed. Plannagan was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Allen and Miss Ruth Slack in DeKalb county, and sentenced to be hanged Wednesday, Aug. 25. A motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Chandler at Decatur. The judge reserved his decision and indefinitely postponed Plannagan's execution.

### Prompt Acknowledgment Received.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Secretary Sherman received prompt acknowledgment from Minister Hoshi of Japan of the secretary's letter of last Saturday relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Hoshi's acknowledgment is formal and does not go into the merits of the subject, as the answer to Secretary Sherman's last note will not be made until word comes from the Japanese foreign office.

### Senator Quay's Instructions.

Harrisburg, Aug. 23.—Before leaving for Florida Senator Quay requested his friends not to permit the introduction of a resolution in the Republican state convention that meets Thursday endorsing him for re-election to the United States senate. He will be satisfied with an endorsement of his course and that of Senator Pearson on the Dingler tariff bill, and a resolution to that effect will be placed in the platform.

### Jack Frost Arrives.

Detroit, Aug. 23.—All the cold weather records in the state were broken by the frosts of the past 24 hours. At Niles there was a frost and the mercury registered 46 degrees. Oden, Washington county, also had a frost. Jackson county farmers fear that the buckwheat and beans on the lowlands have been injured. In Monticau the early rivers found ice in the cabbage fields and frost everywhere.

### Americans Wed In England.

London, Aug. 23.—Announcement is made of the marriage at Fernhill, Kent, of M. D. Platt, attorney-at-law, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Georgiana Markle of London, and the marriage at Cheltenham of Patrick O'Connell, son of Major General O'Connell, to Miss Catherine Perks, daughter of John Perks of Illinois.

### Ex-Slaves Demand Pensions.

Perry, O., Aug. 23.—A territorial convention of negroes, which has been in session here for two days, passed strong resolutions demanding that congress grant pensions to ex-slaves, their wives and children. They declared that they had been in slavery 240 years, and they demand heavy pensions.

### New Subsidy Law.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 23.—The new law of Venezuela granting subsidies, etc., for railroad construction, authorizes the president to grant railroad concessions for 100 years and exclusive concessions for 40 years. Concessions can not be transferred to foreign governments.

### Gold From Klondyke.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 23.—The steamer George E. Starr called at Union, having on board a number of Klondykers, one man from Seattle having \$25,000. Four Victorians have between them \$25,000. They went in last May and will return immediately.

### Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$220,491,312; gold reserve, \$143,172,951.

### Date of Republican Convention.

Boston, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of the Republican state committee it was decided to hold the Republican state convention here on Sept. 29.



MARK---Coxey, old boy, help me lick the Democrats and you're my friend.---Chicago Record.

### USED WEAPONS.

Two Miners Are Shot While Discussing the Strike.

Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—Religious services were held in the strikers' several camps and all were largely attended, but notwithstanding the religious air pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, during which three strikers were badly hurt, but none are in a serious condition.

Five of the men who are working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company went to William Seamon's boarding house, about one and one-half miles from Oak Hill tipple, where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work.

The meeting was a stormy one and resulted in Antonio Podasky being shot near the heart, the bullet going almost through his body. Grougrou Plinnod was shot in the eye and the little Palmeson was cut with a razor. The injured men are all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at the camps. The aggressive workmen escaped before the men on the Oak Hill camp were aware of the fight.

The report that Sandy Creek camp will be abandoned is denied by the strikers.

In addition to the general missionary work for the week, the leaders have decided to direct special work to the prevention of operations at the Sandy Creek mine. The strikers say they will resume their marching tactics in the morning, claiming that under the ruling of Judge Goff in the West Virginia cases they are given this right.

Samuel De Armit says that 150 to 175 men will be at work in the Plum Creek mine.

It is announced that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company will make eight more evictions for eight different company houses. It is not probable there will be any trouble.

The sheriff does not say what course he will pursue in the morning should marching begin, but thinks he is ready to meet every emergency.

Sympathy for the strikers by the farmers and citizens is not diminishing in the least. There were about 700 visitors to the camp at Sandy Creek, many of the farmers who came bringing wagon loads of provisions.

### CRISIS AT HAND.

Interest Centers In the Outcome of the Conference.

Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—Developments in the coal mining situation in the Pittsburg district will be watched with unusual interest this week. Both sides were apparently at rest, but it was developed that at the coming conference there will probably be a disruption.

By many it is believed that M. D. Ratchford, the national president of the miners' association, will not be present. It is claimed that he will stick to his original assertion that he will not agree to arbitrate unless all the states involved are represented. It is a well known fact that the operators of other states will not join the local operators in the movement for arbitration.

If Ratchford is obdurate the conference will be useless. This, in brief, is the situation, and it is apparent that each side are making preparations for movements that will be to their benefit.

From a reliable source it was learned that if the operators start on the lines laid down, other mines will also be started by the miners. It is proposed to select operators who are not represented at the conference and who are friendly to the miners. They will be given permission to mine coal at the rate desired, and the coal stored.

By this means it is expected to get a fund from the union miners that will be used in working, and with this fund pay the expenses of a fight against imported labor. The miners' officials are making arrangements to have a fund on hand to send foreign labor home just as fast as it arrives. With mines operated under the jurisdiction of the labor leaders, and with operators that are friendly who reap a profit, they hope to have available a large fund.

### Sensational Resolution.

Denver, Aug. 23.—The Denver Trades and Labor assembly adopted sensational resolutions regarding the great coal strike. After careful reference to the growing tendency toward "government by injunction," and the "usurpation of highways by the hirelings of capital," the resolution says: "Resolved, That we believe the time is near when the peaceful methods of organized labor must give place to forcible resistance of armed capital, even though bagged with the moral and corrupt authority of plutocratic judges."

### Coutmakers Strike.

New York, Aug. 23.—The 1,500 operators on fine coats, members of Progressive Tailors' union No. 11, of the Socialist section, went on strike. An increase of 25 per cent per garment is demanded, weekly payments, the recognition of the union and a nine-hour working day. This strike will close 120 shops.

### A Useless Effort.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The Eclair and other papers say that official circles regard it as useless to suppress the import duty on wheat, and assert that M. Mellie, the premier, has made no special declaration on the subject.

### "S. L. Lapius" Nominated.

McDonoughville, O., Aug. 23.—Dr. J. B. Naylor, the James Whitcomb Riley of Ohio, was nominated for representative by the Democrats of Morgan county. He has written under the nom de plume of S. L. Lapius.

### Beat His Own Record.

Houston, Aug. 23.—Adolph Topperwein of San Antonio, Tex., made a remarkable performance, breaking 975 clay pigeons out of 1,000, using a .22-caliber repeating rifle. This breaks his own record of 955 out of 1,000, which was the world's record.

### Somebody Has Money.

New York, Aug. 23.—A special train was chartered for a trip across the continent to Yellowstone park and back at a cost of \$18,000, by 725 members of the Arion society of this city.

### ON THE DIAMOND.

Results of the National Game on Various Diamonds—The Standing.

CLUB W. L. P. C.	CLUB W. L. P. C.
Bost. 49 31 360	Pitts. 43 51 443
Baltim. 61 39 366	Philad. 44 56 431
Cin. 61 39 362	Louis. 43 57 429
N. Y. 60 40 377	Brook. 40 59 408
Cleve. 52 48 356	Wash. 40 59 404
Chic. 40 60 349	St. Louis 23 73 262

### Western League.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 15; Grand Rapids, 1; Minneapolis, 15; Grand Rapids, 2.  
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 1; Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 4.  
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 12; Columbus, 3.  
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 12; Detroit, 12.

### Interstate League.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 2; Wheeling, 2.  
At Toledo—Toledo, 9; Springfield, 4.  
At Dayton—Dayton, 3; Newcaste, 10.

### Saturday's Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 1.  
At Boston—Boston, 13; Pittsburg, 12.  
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 4.  
At Washington—Washington, 6; Chicago, 4.  
At New York—New York, 7; Louisville, 1.  
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 6.

### The Weather.

For West Virginia. Showers, followed by fair, cooler, northerly winds.  
For Ohio. Generally fair, cooler in north early winds.  
For Indiana. Fair, cooler in northern portions; northerly winds.

## BUFFALO AT HER BEST.

Elaborate Decorations In Honor of the Grand Army.

### THOUSANDS OF VETERANS.

Camp Jewett, With Its Acres of Tents, Is Located on a Broad Plaza With a Fine View of the Lake.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—The decoration of the city with bunting and electric lights for the Grand Army encampment is elaborate. Nearly very building in the business section is bedecked.

On Main street, opposite St. Paul's church, the business center of the city, stands the welcome arch. It is a monster structure in the form of a monogram composed of the letters "G. A. R." The arch or span is formed by the legs of the letter "A" which is in white, while the "G" and "R" are red and blue. This is surmounted by two shields, standing on one of which is a gold eagle bearing in its beak a gold device with the word "Welcome." At night 2,500 incandescent lamps illuminate the arch.

In Lafayette park are displayed 20 designs representing the various army corps badges. Across Main street, looking northward from Lafayette square stands the triumphal arch. The structure is built to represent a piece of solid masonry, standing high above the street. The large center arch spans the street at its greatest width to permit the passing of the marching columns and on each side of the center arch are smaller arches of the same design.

A block beyond the triumphal arch, at the entrance to Chippewa street, stands another arch, the gift of the colored people.

At the circle, at the junction of North street with Porter and Richmond avenues, are the reviewing stands, marked by the national colors. There are two of them, placed on the north and the other on the south side of the street. Their total seating capacity is 3,000. President McKinley and other distinguished guests will review the parade from one of the stands.

Camp Jewett, named in honor of the mayor of Buffalo, a city of 3,500 tents, provided for the accommodation of the visiting Grand Army men, is situated at the Front, a broad plaza, on the city park system, adjoining Fort Porter, and overlooking Lake Erie, the mouth of the Niagara river, and the Canadian shore.

### ARMY OF VETERANS.

Opening of the Annual Encampment at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Aug. 23.—Buffalo is all ready for the army of veterans who are here to attend the thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army. During the night hundreds of veterans and their friends arrived. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 strangers are here.

The various railroads entering Buffalo report that in addition to the hundreds of regular trains, schedules have been prepared for 245 specials to arrive here by Tuesday noon.

Among the prominent arrivals are J. Cory Winans of Commander-in-chief Clarkson's staff; J. S. Lewis, past junior vice commander, and Daniel Ross of Wilmington, Del., a candidate for junior vice commander-in-chief.

Camp Jewett, as the city of tents is known, is filled with its inhabitants, and while it will not be formally opened until 4 p. m. a number of posts are already installed.

Ample arrangements have been made at the camp and elsewhere for the care of the sick. Three hospital tents have been erected at Camp Jewett, each in charge of a competent staff of physicians.

The honor of flying the first pennant from any tent at Camp Jewett belongs to Reno post, No. 64, of Williamsport, Pa. A detachment of 11 members arrived and was assigned to tents 27 to 29. Clayton P. White of Williamsport was the first veteran to arrive, and is quartered on the steamer Idaho, which has been assigned to the naval posts.

Among the later announcements of candidates to succeed Commander-in-Chief Clarkson are the names of Colonel Mack of Ohio, John C. Lanehan of New Hampshire, George H. Janis of Massachusetts, James A. Sexton of Chicago, and J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Winans of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson's staff estimates the number of visitors to be in Buffalo during the week at 200,000.

In speaking of the choice of the veterans for the next encampment Colonel Winans said that so far as his information went there was but one choice among the delegates, and that was Cincinnati. There seems to be a feeling, he said, among some of the eastern folks that San Francisco wants the encampment, but that is a mistake.

San Francisco is preparing to make a bid in 1899. With regard to the encampment being held in Richmond, Va., he asserted there is nothing in it. The people down there do not want it, and the veterans do not care to go there.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

The chief objection, he said, was the vicinity of the city to complications over the color line. Notwithstanding this view the Young Men's Business association of Richmond has opened headquarters here and is making an effort to secure the encampment.

Colonel Winans says Pennsylvania will send the most people to the encampment, with New York second and Ohio third in attendance.

### SEASIDE HEROINE.

The Wife of a Chicago Broker Rescues Another Bather.

Seabright, N. J., Aug. 23.—About noon there was great excitement in the surf in front of the Octagon hotel. Two young women, more venturesome than the other bathers, swam beyond the safety ropes. The undertow was strong, and Miss Wilson was drawn downward.

She screamed for help, and her companion seized her and swam shoreward, when other bathers swam to her assistance and the whole party landed safely, but badly exhausted. The rescuer is one of the belles of Seabright, and an expert swimmer. She is the wife of Thomas D. O'Brien, a prominent broker on the Chicago board of trade.

### Prodigate Prince Shipped.

London, Aug. 23.—The permission accorded Prince Francis of Teck to join the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile is accepted as proof that he is restored to the favor of his influential relations. The prince was packed off to India for incurring a heavy gambling debt, his friends being compelled to find the money to satisfy it. This, however, they only did on condition that the prince join the district staff of Bombay, where the conduct of the prince has been most exemplary.

\$3.37.

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Clothiers and Furnishers,

28-30 Union Block, Pub. Sq.



## LULU HURST'S FEATS.

She Shows Her Power Lay in Deflection of Force and Leverage.

In 1883 there suddenly sprang into public life a 14-year-old southern girl, Lulu Hurst, widely known as the "Georgia wonder," who startled and mystified the people of this continent with what seemed to be her possession of a strange and wonderful occult power. For two years or more she gave her marvellous exhibitions in the great cities of the east and west before large audiences. Learned college professors, doctors, practical, level-headed business men, investigators and scientists tried to fathom the mystery of the strange force by which she, a slight, weak girl, was able to keep strong men from putting a chair to the floor simply by placing her hands on it or to lift from one's three heavy persons seated on a chair clear off the stage simply by placing her wide open palms in contact with the chair posts, and many other feats still fresh in the memory of the public. But one and all equally failed. She was tested by the distinguished members of the Smithsonian institution, and the famous Japanese wrestler, Matsuda, pitted his strength against the "great unknown" and was beaten. The secret of her power was not known even to herself, and her parents and manager were strong believers in its occult character. Now, after the lapse of years, Miss Hurst appears before the public once more, but this time in the capacity of an author who has found an explanation for the marvellous she herself performed, or at least she thinks she has. After reading her book readers who witnessed her feats will have considerable doubt as to whether her theory is altogether tenable. There is one or two things in the book itself that seem to contradict it. She now believes, or professes to, that her feats were accomplished by what she calls the "deflection of force," by which she dissipated the immense muscular power or pressure brought to bear against her.

For instance, one of her tests consisted in the holding of a billiard cue at arms' length and standing on one foot while she allowed one, two or three heavy men to grasp the stick and push against her with all their strength. No one ever succeeded in overcoming her balance or stirring her in the least, and this feat was considered a "masterpiece of mystery." Now the explanation is given that by the slight upward movement necessary to keep the cue in position Miss Hurst deflected every bit of the great pressure exerted against her up into the air and off herself. This principle of deflection and an added one of leverage, she claims, explain the mystery of all her many manifestations, but if that is so, why should the "power" ever have deserted her, as it did one afternoon during her engagement at the Globe theater in this city at a matinee given for ladies only?

"When I went to make the test," she says, "the power had apparently deserted me. It would do nothing. I put my hands on the chair, and the great unknown had vanished. We then tried the cane and umbrella, but all to no purpose. I could do nothing." She then relates how, after a short period of anxiety and uncertainty in the greenroom of the theater, with the audience impatiently waiting, the power came back to her. "Lulu, try this chair," her father said after a little while. "I put my hand on it, and—no power. My manager after a few moments took the chair. I placed my hands on it, and in a little while he was on his head. Our joy knew no bounds. I realized that the 'unknown' was with me again."—Boston Transcript.

**Curious Facts About China.**  
China is undergoing some very remarkable physical changes. The sea is receding along the coast, while the big rivers are shrinking and leaving many towns on their banks high and dry, owing both to a gradual sinking up and to some subterranean upheaval. In Shanghai people begin to fear that commerce will soon be affected, for the river recedes steadily from the settlement year by year.

**Iceland.**  
The population of Iceland in 1894 was 72,177. Prior to 1890 there was a good deal of emigration, chiefly to Winnipeg, but there has been very little since that year. Sixty-five per cent of the population live by raising sheep and cattle and 15 per cent by fishing.

**Something of a Geologist.**  
"Winkle says he knows what a glacial period is now."  
"How's that?"  
"He has just been refused by a Boston girl."—Detroit Free Press.

**Short In His Accounts.**  
Probably the only man whose employer ever congratulated him upon the shortness of his accounts was a newspaper writer.—Youth's Companion.

## "FOREIGN DEVILS."

Chinese Impressions as to Their Appearance and Modes of Life.

When I was a youngster my mother used to keep me quiet by threatening to give me the yang knicker. I thought then they were real devils, mind you. And what wonder, with their outlandish clothes and big hands and feet, hairy faces, goggling blue eyes, enough to scare any child into fits! You often hear people say they are half blind, with those staring eyes, although they have the power of seeing into the hills and laying bare the treasures of the earth. But let me tell you that is all nonsense. They can see just as sharp as you or I.

A younger brother of mine, who was servant at a consul devil's and now has a shop of his own in Nanking, told me all about the eating and drinking, and at first I wouldn't believe him. Think of people who can go for weeks and months without touching a morsel of rice! And they haven't the least scruple in eating beef—such a lot of it! They are worse than the Hui-hui butchers, who slaughter it for them. Mutton too. They fairly smell of mutton. They do now truly. And every day of their lives they take a bath to try to get rid of the smell, but no use. They don't have the meat carved into little morsels before hand and help themselves with chopsticks, like reasonable creatures. No, they back it with sharp knives and claw it up with four pronged forks. It puts you in mind of jugglers swallowing swords. I'm sure they must sometimes slice off a bit of their great noses or dig the fork into their eyes.

It is just the same when they want to amuse themselves. None of them ever thinks of flying a kite or sauntering out with a bird in a cage and setting it on a grave to sing. But you will see their highest mandarin daring each other to feats of strength, like so many junkmen or common soldiers, and rowing boats and rushing about after a ball for hours together. There never was anything so ridiculous. They actually like to go walking long distances at a furious pace, when all the time they might sit quietly at home. And whether in dread of meeting enemies or whether it is a religious rite, I don't know, but they are never without a stick. What with the stick, and what with their outlandish appearance, is it any wonder they have all the dogs of the country barking at their heels?

What is queerer still, men will stroll out in company with their wives in broad daylight without a blush. And will you believe that men and women take hold of each other's hands, by way of salutation? Oh, I have seen it myself more than once. Not only that, but they sit down at table together, and the women are served first, reversing the order of nature.—Chang Wu in North China Herald.

## Historic Board.

Surrounding the courthouse in a county seat within 100 miles of Springfield, Ill., stood for many years a plain board fence. Before it finally disappeared to make way for "park" improvements it had been rebuilt at least twice. At each rebuilding, however, particular care was taken to leave a certain "top board" in exactly the position it had occupied before, not even a new nail hole being made in it.

A stranger, noticing one day this peculiarity in the fence, asked an old citizen who was leaning against a locust tree and whittling a stick if there was any explanation.

"Did the county run out of money," he inquired, "when it had got this fence all finished except one board?"

"No, sir," replied the old citizen, putting his jackknife in his pocket, walking to the fence and laying his hand on it in a most impressive manner. "This top board is with more'n all the rest of the fence put together, old as rotted as it is."

"Old Abe Lincoln made a speech in this courthouse yard in 1855, an when he was through talkin he saw an old farmer in the crowd that he used to know when he was a boy, an he came down from the stand an took that old feller out to the fence an talked over old times with him fur ten minutes or more, without payin any attention to the bigbigs that was waitin to take him off to dinner. And while he talked to him, sir, he rested his right foot on this yere top board. I seen him do it, an so did 500 other men, an that board hasn't never been disturbed since, an hain't never gon to be!"

Saying which, the old man walked back to his position against the locust tree, took his knife from his pocket again and resumed his whittling.—Youth's Companion.

## Just as Good.

Flashily—Such a joke! Kit talked to a wax figure for half an hour thinking it was Cholly Saphard.

Dasherly—How on earth did she discover her mistake?

"Bless you, she didn't."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nervine tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

## Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

## Pride Even in Boot Blacking.

Three young knights of the blacking brush were industriously plying their trade in front of the Griswold House. Each had a customer and each was vying with the others to get the best shine, while their customers good naturedly incited their pride. One customer's shoes were unusually susceptible to shining, and he was getting the best of it. He joked the next boy for doing a poor job, but he didn't take the joke. With a flash of his eye he turned upon the jocular customer and cried:

"Say, mister, you let me shine that other shoe and I'll do it for nothing."

But not even the prospect of a free shine moved the man to accommodate the ambitious bootblack.—Detroit Free Press.

In Greece in the third century B. C. the wearing of silk was forbidden to women, the husbands of those who violated this law being heavily fined, on the theory that a husband ought to be able to control his wife's taste for finery.

Nothing will give permanent success in any enterprise of life except native capacity, cultivated by honest and persevering effort. Genius is often but the capacity for receiving and improving by discipline.—George Eliot.

## Very Painful.

"I was afflicted with a dull feeling and my back was covered with scrofulous eruptions which were very painful. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking about two bottles I found that it did me a great deal of good. I continued its use and it entirely cured me." JOHN T. PHILLIPS, 2102 Arxel St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

## Well Invested

Herdso—Did you ever bribe a policeman?

Sedo—Yes.

Herdso—How?

Sedo—Gave \$1 to advise our cook to stay.—Up To Date.

**Mother Almost Worn Out—Hands Colic Cure Gave Instant Relief.**

BELL BROOK, O., March 25, '96.—Dr. Hand—"I received your sample bottle of Colic Cure and was never so glad in my life. My baby had the wind colic ever since she was born and I was almost worn out. I gave her a dose without my husband's knowledge and it gave her instant relief, and she has not been the least trouble since I gave her the first dose. I would not be without it for anything. I will recommend your Colic Cure to every mother. Mrs. J. O. Wade." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

## Might Be Worse.

Mrs. Cobwigger—Oh, what do you think? A thief got into the refrigerator and stole the leg of ham.

Cobwigger—Pshaw! From the way you went on I thought he had stolen the piece of ice.—Judge.

For years I have been a sufferer from chronic constipation and dyspepsia. I tried different doctors and all the remedies I could hear of, but nothing helped me and I grew worse. A lady recommended Carter's Cascara Cordial to me, and I decided to try it, and am very thankful that I did, for it completely cured me; my friends were astonished, for they thought I would never be any better. I take great pleasure in recommending it, for I know of others whom it has helped as well as myself.

Mrs. LENA ORR.

Robertdale, Ind.  
For sale by W. M. Melville and Howard B. Hovor.

## Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhea Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor Main and North sts.

## AN ISLAND OF PEACE.

The Curious Development of an English Colony of Convicts.

In the Pacific, midway between New Zealand and New Caledonia, there is an island whose history is curious enough. It is Norfolk Island, discovered in 1776 by the celebrated navigator Cook. Its coasts are nearly inaccessible. Cliffs prevent landing on all sides except at two points, on the north and on the south respectively, which permit of access and which are utilized by vessels. The soil, which is of a dark tint, is very fertile. It produces nearly all the tropical plants, as well as those of temperate countries. Besides coffee, bananas, sugar cane, leguminous vegetables of all kinds, oranges, lemons and citrons, the grape, apples, etc., flourish there marvelously. As for the flora peculiar to the island, it is necessary only to mention the famous Norfolk island pine (*Araucaria arborescens*). We have said that the history of the island is very curious. In the beginning Norfolk received from Sydney, its sister colony, a population of convicts; then, abandoned and again recaptured, it became in 1826 a place for the transportation of condemned habitual criminals. Terrible and bloody scenes were enacted there, but at the suppression of transportation to the Australian colonies the island was again abandoned. Now, there was at this date in the Pacific ocean another island whose inhabitants asked nothing better than to be removed. The islanders were the descendants of the mutinous crew of the English ship *Bounty*, whose history, too long to tell here and, besides, well known doubtless to the reader, forms one of the most dramatic episodes of the maritime annals of the eighteenth century. The mutineers of the *Bounty*, after taking wives at Tahiti, settled on Pitcairn island, not less inaccessible than Norfolk. They were leading there a life unknown to the rest of the world, with which they had broken off all relations, when long years after an English ship, having by chance touched at this unknown and supposedly deserted isle, was surprised to find there human beings—compatriots.

The origin of this population was not such as to recommend it, but long years had flown, and the past was forgot. Everybody in England showed the deepest interest in these new Robinson Crusoes when their history became known. With time the islanders had multiplied and found their island of Pitcairn too small for them. They asked that England, which was, after all, the suzerain of these subjects of whose existence she had so long been ignorant, should cede to them the abandoned Norfolk island, with all its buildings, penitentiary and agricultural. We saw, then, the islanders breaking up their homes to go and settle in a place nearly 3,000 miles away, where they debarked on June 8, 1838, to the number of 199 persons of both sexes. These 199 are today 322, living by the whale fishery and by agriculture under a government that is simplicity itself. The island is under the jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales. It is administered by three functionaries, of whom the principal or chief magistrate receives \$125 yearly salary. The chief postmaster has \$40 and the register of land \$25. Perhaps these salaries may seem small, but it must be added that there is no public revenue, since there are no duties. The sole tax consists of obligatory labor, to which all the male inhabitants from 18 to 60 years of age are subject, and which represents four days of work between January and June, chiefly in road repairing. The laws, which are few in number and simple as the political and administrative organization of the island, do not fill more than two sheets of paper. Police would be needless. As nobody commits any crimes, there are no prisons. The climate being very healthful, sickness is unknown. Nevertheless there is, as a precaution, one physician, who, like the chaplain, is an official agent. Both of them are paid from a fund administered by the governor of New South Wales.—Revue Scientifique.

## Two Heroes.

"Two of the bravest acts ever done, but probably unrecorded, were these," writes Andrew Lang: "We were trying to blow up a gate in the Indian mutiny and the fuse failed. A young Scottish officer was smoking a cheroot. He strolled up and put the lighted end of the cheroot into the powder. He was blown up, fell into a ditch and survives, but not to tell the tale. The other event was in civil life. A boat full of ladies and officers going to a picnic was swamped in crossing an Indian river. A lady and an officer clung to an oar. It is not enough for two," said the man. 'Say goodbye for me to the regiment.' Then he let his hold of the oar and of life. It is easy to see that a romance might be founded on this, but these are the plain facts."

## Don't Go to Alaska

FOR

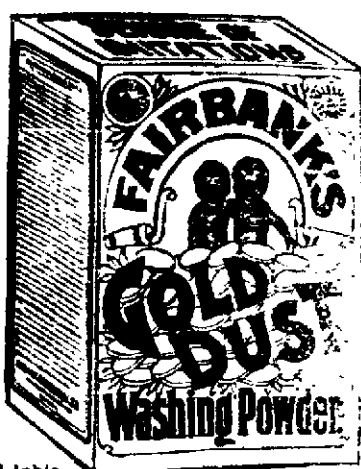
## GOLD DUST

All Grocers Sell It.

Cleans Everything.

MADE ONLY BY

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



Thousands upon thousands of unfortunate people fall annually by the wayside, crippled bodily and mentally by the onslaughts of dyspepsia or some other of that great train of troubles which follow or accompany a sluggish liver or a disordered stomach.

## RIPANS Tabules

are like the good Samaritan of our Savior's time; they will lift the stricken being back to health. Ripans Tabules are sure and direct in the exhibition of their curative powers. Medical science has discovered no remedy so marvelously effective.



## Brazilian Balm

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM!

Cures... Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe LIKE MAGIC.

RADICALLY CURES CATARRH!

It clears the head of foul mucus, heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat, sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

HAY FEVER, making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the gripple germ and quickly removes it from the air.

INFAILLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPYPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID AND SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption, ever discovered.

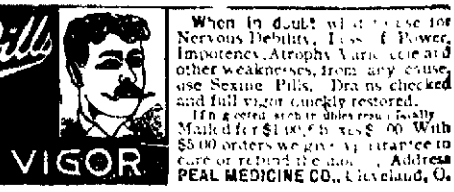
Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops sneezing in 2 minutes. Stops itching in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use burns cuts, sores and burns like magic. Freely locks jaw from wounds. QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND BILIS.

Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence. 50 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh. \$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

## HOME TESTIMONIALS!

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Parker Postler. "The croup, cold and the worst form of gripple we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jno. W. S. Boothe, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Love, Chief Jus. of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scotten, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Wooten. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pittsford, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Burrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.



RENEW LOST VIGOR

SOLD BY WM. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOSCO'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

A Valid Excuse.

"Why did you shoot this man through the leg?" asked the judge. "It was all a mistake, judge," said Alkali Ike. "You see, my gun hung fire, an' I was shootin' on the down throw."—Truth.

## Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail for 50c and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Prop's, Cleveland, O. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

All main transcripts by Dr. Miller Press 1898.







# MID-SUMMER SWEEP SALE!

Sweeping reductions through our entire stock of summer clothing, bicycle clothing, summer furnishings, summer hats, &c., will sweep many bargains this week into the homes of our customers. We have made price cuts that will make it a saving to spend money here now. The low price mark reaches every nook and corner and touches every seasonable article in the store. We want the room which these goods occupy and still more, the money that is invested in them, and we have cut the prices so low that even the most economical buyer will see the advantage to supply his present clothing wants and what may be needed next season this week.

**Men's Two hundred Suits.** One hundred and twenty-five suits for men, light and medium shades, in chevrons, cassimere and worsteds, well trimmed, tailored and fitted, sold for \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$12; our price this week,

**\$5 and \$7.50.**

**Youth's Suits.** One hundred and twenty-five suits for young men, sizes 14 to 19, made from union mixtures and pure wool chevrons, sold for \$5, \$7.50, \$8 and \$10; our price this week,

**\$3.50 and \$5.**

**Boys' Suits.** One hundred and fifty knee pants suits for boys, ages 4 to 15, in light and medium shades, made of cassimere, chevrons and flannels, sold for \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and \$6; our price this week,

**\$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50.**

**Pants.** Three hundred and fifty men's and boys' trousers in light and medium colors, made of worsteds, cassimere and chevrons, regular prices were \$3, \$4 and \$5; our price this week,

**\$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.**

**Boys' Waists.** Five dozen percale blouses with flounce trimmings, for boys 3 to 10, regular price 50c; our price this week,

**25 Cents.**

**Neck Wear.** Three hundred men's fashionable ties, comprising all silk neckties and four-in-hands, latest knots and patterns, wide flowing ends, regular 50 cent quality; our price this week,

**25 Cents.**

**Hats.** Light and medium shades in Alpines, Feders, Tourists, Wheelmen's and Crash Hats, regular prices \$1, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50; our price this week,

**50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.**

**Caps.** Ten dozen white duck and crash caps, yacht style, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, regular prices 25 and 35 cents; our price this week,

**19 Cents.**

**Negligee Shirts.** Twenty dozen dress shirts with attached collars and cuffs of the best percale, laundered, mostly large sizes, sold for \$1 and \$1.25; our price this week,

**73 Cents.**

**Unlaundered Shirts.** Ten dozen Unlaundered Shirts of heavy New York mills muslin and 1500 linen, re-inforced back and front, patent bands, the best 50c shirt in Lima; our price this week,

**42 Cents.**

**Night Shirts.** Twenty-five dozen Night Shirts, with plain and collars, of heavy Wamsutter Muslin, regular price 88c, \$1.00 and \$1.50; our price this week,

**50 and 73c.**

**Balbriggan Underwear.** Men's Underwear of gen- uine French Balbriggan Shirts have French Neck, self front and pearl buttons; Drawers have French Satine top, taped seam and long cuffs, regular price 75c and \$1.00 each; our price this week,

**50 Cents.**

*The Lima Clothing Co.*  
215 & 217 NORTH MAIN ST.

## \$ HANNA'S WAYS

Major Dick Opens a Loan Office and Issues Checks.

\$ MARK'S BRAZEN BRIBERY.

Railroad Tickets and Cash Given to Delegates.

HIS BOODLE TACTICS EXPOSED.

Honest Men of All Parties Disgusted With the Attempts of the Cleveland Millionaire to Purchase the Populists.

The Populist convention, which met August 11, under the management of \$ Mark Hanna, and the pay, control and direction of Major (?) Dick, was one of the most disorderly, riotous and disgraceful bodies that ever assembled in Ohio. The open bribery that was proven by reputable witnesses, shows that it was not a free and untrammeled meeting of honest men, gathered as American freemen to express their views, but it was a disgraceful scramble of hired henchmen, acting as the paid agents of \$ Mark Hanna. Every honest Populist was outraged and insulted by the open purchase of the convention, and should join the brave and honest men and women of all parties in Ohio in the indignant uprising to rebuke Hannaism.

There is no longer a contest between parties and principles. It is a conflict in which the men of all parties have united to rebuke the bold, brazen and infamous methods of \$ Mark Hanna to buy everybody and everything in Ohio and make them bow in meek submission to his wicked attempts to debauch and dishonor the people and the great state of Ohio.

The convention was a stormy one. There were rushes, fights, yellings, charges and other outrageous proceedings. John Seitz, as chairman, the author of the first law in Ohio to prevent Charles Foster's shameful methods in buying votes, shut his eyes and either willingly or ignorantly was the plant tool in the hands of \$ Mark Hanna's agents, and aided them in running through the out and dried program and nominating Coxey, the Populist candidate for governor, when within six months Coxey has openly repudiated the Populist party and its principles. Coxey and \$ Mark Hanna are now united in bonds of boodle for better or for worse, with Major (?) Dick acting as wet nurse. Coxey is not the candidate of the Populists. He is the chosen boodle-baptized candidate of \$ Mark Hanna for governor, on the platform of revenue only—for Coxey.

Desperate attempts were made to prevent an investigation and exposure of the open charges of bribery. But the charges and evidence were of such a startling and convincing character that they could not be ignored. A committee was appointed to whitewash the scandalous corruptions, but the evidence produced was overwhelming. From the evidence submitted before this committee it seems that C. W. Dick gave Rev. J. H. Taylor of Cleveland \$25 for expenses incident to attending the Populist convention as a middle-of-the-road; that Major Dick gave Mr. Hugo Pryor, also of Cleveland, a check for \$25 to be used as Taylor was expected to use his; that Major Dick offered, in the presence of Rev. Mr. Taylor and Hugo Pryor, to pay all the expenses of the Populist campaign, including clerk hire and literature, if a full ticket was nominated by the middle-of-the-road; that Dick said he had furnished Mr. Andrew J. Orr, national organizer of the middle-of-the-road element, with ten round-trip tickets to Columbus; that Dick recognized Andrew J. Orr of Cleveland, P. J. Fishback of Columbus and Prof. J. M. H. Frederich, superintendent of schools at Lakeview, as his representatives here, and advised Hugo Pryor and Rev. Mr. Taylor to confer with these gentlemen when they reached Columbus; that R. G. Smith, Ed. G. Vail and Dave Rankin, all of Cleveland, were furnished transportation to the convention by Mr. Orr, and that Mr. Orr told Mr. R. G. Smith that he, Orr, was paying the expenses of the delegates registered at the American House whose names were checked upon the register. The witnesses were all sworn by the official stenographer, Mr. Manus O'Donnell, who is also a notary.

The principal evidence was given by Rev. J. H. Taylor, Hugo Pryor and R. G. Smith.

Rev. J. H. Taylor.

The first witness was Rev. J. H. Taylor, formerly a colored minister, and now a salesman. He said:

"I am 64 years of age and live at Cleveland. I am a salesmanship occupation. I am a Populist."

"Some time last fall I had reason to believe that the Republican campaign

managers were expending money at great giving money to members of the party. For the purpose of helping a separate ticket, a short time ago, without consulting with anyone in regard to the matter, I thought it over after the city session in Cleveland, and then I went and consulted Mr. Hugo Pryor in regard to the matter. I thought I would like to find out if the Republican campaign managers were using money to influence any of the Populist party to assist them in their cause. I considered it my duty, if there were any schemes of this sort, to find it out and expose it. Mr. Pryor approved of my idea of seeking an interview with the campaign managers of Mr. Mark Hanna at the Perry-Payne building, Cleveland. I had several interviews with Major Dick, Mr. Hanna's manager and secretary of the Republican national committee.

"I suggested to him that some of us were not fully satisfied with the elements that controlled the Democratic party in the city in the last spring election and were not altogether satisfied with the Democratic state convention. I suggested that there were members of the Peoples party, as well as myself, that I knew were not satisfied and yet we did not feel able to make a separate fight, as we had been impoverished, many of us, of our means, and if we could secure any money from them to assist us in making the fight, that we might put up a separate ticket. Major Dick said he was favorable to such a movement, and would do what he could to assist the matter."

"I said to Mr. Dick that Mr. Hugo Pryor was a well known member of the Peoples party, and had always, for several years, had been a member of the Peoples party, and last year had voted against any fusion between the Peoples party and the Democratic party, and if we could get him to undertake a movement that he might be a valuable man to use, and Mr. Dick was very anxious to secure an interview with Mr. Pryor and asked me if I could arrange an interview between himself and Mr. Pryor, and I told him I thought I could. I saw Mr. Pryor and asked him if he was willing to see Mr. Dick in regard to the matter that I had spoken on the same line with him before. He said: 'Yes, I would.' I arranged a time for them to meet at the Perry-Payne building, in Mr. Hanna's private office. I went with Mr. Pryor and we waited there for about an hour."

"This was within the last month or six weeks. Mr. Dick that day went to Washington and we did not see him. I called the next day at the office and was told by some gentleman there whom I did not know that Major Dick had gone to Washington, D. C."

"Then I had to wait until Major Dick got back from Washington. As soon as I could after I learned that he had returned from Washington after the adjournment of congress and the senate, I made another call there."

"I told him that we had met there to see him but had failed to see him, and I asked him if he still desired an

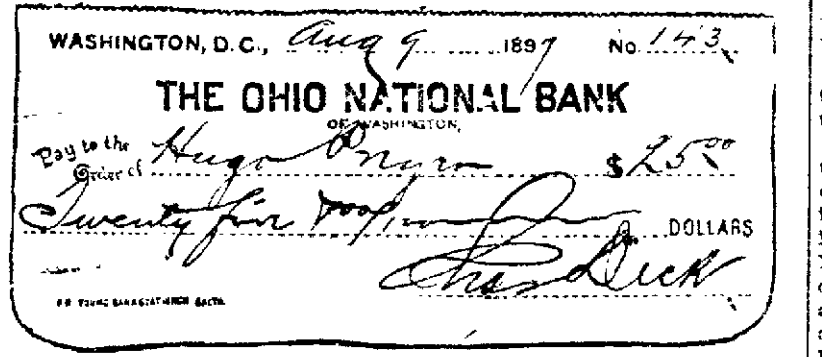
interview with Mr. Pryor, and he said yes he would very much like to see him, and I then said that as Mr. Pryor had been disappointed in meeting him before I thought it would be better if he would just write a note to Mr. Pryor and send it, inviting him to come up there, and he said he would do so. After waiting a few days—and in the meantime I saw Mr. Pryor and learned from him that he had received no note—I made another call on Mr. Dick.

"I said, 'You have not seen Mr. Pryor yet, have you?' and he said, 'No, I haven't. Now,' he says, 'couldn't you arrange for a meeting?' and I said I didn't know whether I could or not, as I learned that Mr. Pryor was expected to spend a few days out of town. This was last week. I gave him the address of where he would be and said if he would send a note to him I thought he would come in and see him. Otherwise he might not go to the convention."

"He then turned to the typewriter and in my presence dictated a note inviting Mr. Pryor to call on him there. And the typewriter wrote it and he read it and he sealed the letter and in my presence he dropped it in the box."

"I did not see it to read it. I saw the typewriter hand it to Mr. Dick. I saw him fold it and put it in an envelope and went out on the balcony and in my presence dropped it in the mail letter box. I saw that letter I think it was the next day in Mr. Pryor's office. It was typewritten and I recognized the contents of it as what had been dictated by Mr. Dick. I went with Mr. Pryor to the interview."

"I told Mr. Dick that I should like to come to the convention myself but I had not means to come and I asked him if he could not provide me means to come, and he said, 'Yes, I will do so, if you can arrange this meeting with Mr. Pryor. Then as I was going to say, I went with Mr. Pryor to the interview with Mr. Dick and he very frankly and freely expressed himself. HE SENT THREE EMPLOYEES OUT OF THE ROOM AND TOLD



### STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor, HORACE L. CHAPMAN, of Jackson county.

For Lieutenant Governor, MELVILLE SHAW, of Anguila county.

For Supreme Judge, JOHN T. SPRIGGS, of Monroe county.

For Attorney General, WILLIAM H. DORE, of Seneca county.

For Treasurer, JAMES F. WILSON, of Trumbull county.

For Member Board of Public Works, PETER H. DEGNON, of Lucas county.

For School Commissioner, M. E. HARD, of Columbiana county.

For State Senators, WM. G. BROBEIN, WM. F. DECKER.

For Representative, CHAS. H. ADKINS.

For County Treasurer, AUGUST G. LUTZ.

For Sheriff, E. A. BOGART.

For County Surveyor, J. C. CRONLEY.

For Commissioner, GEORGE D. KANAWL.

For Coroner, DR. E. G. BURTON.

For Infirmary Director, I. B. STEVEN.

The latest official report of the government, concerning money in circulation June 1, 1897, states it at \$2,376,519,014. Deducting from this \$716,785,189 held in the treasury in circulation only about \$1,659,733,895 and estimating our population at 72,809,000 would give a per capita circulation of about \$22.80. But if we deduct from this what is held by the banks as a reserve fund and which must be held under the law, we will find that the actual circulation of money among the people is only about \$4 per capita.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, gave out a very interesting interview the other day which strengthens the belief that Mark Hanna is the king bee of the administration. He says that it is a notorious fact in Washington that Senator Hanna is the responsible personage of the administration, and the non-action of President McKinley

on the Cuban and his action on the Hawaiian questions is not difficult to explain. In the past Mr. McKinley favored the cause of Cuba and opposed the annexation of Hawaii, but as Hanna does not care a rap for Cuba and has a very tender feeling for the sugar trust, which dominates the Hawaiian question, the president was compelled to get into line with him.—New Orleans States.

IF A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTED A DEBT WITH A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION, AND THEN CONTRACTED THE MONEY VOLUME BEFORE THE DEBT WAS PAID, IT IS THE MOST HEINOUS CRIME THAT A GOVERNMENT COULD COMMIT AGAINST THE PEOPLE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BANK PAPER MUST BE SUPPRESSED AND THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM MUST BE RESTORED TO THE NATION, TO WHOM IT BELONGS.—JEFFERSON.

Use of Perfumes.

Anything that will destroy the all powerful and ubiquitous microbe should be gladly welcomed, and when the agent comes in the pleasant form of perfume it is certainly the more acceptable. We now find from experiments that are said to have been made with the perfumes of flowers that by means of them many species of microbes are easily destroyed. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy these minute creatures in 35 minutes, cinnamon will kill some species in 12 minutes, thyme in 25. In 45 minutes common wild verbena is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in 50 minutes. The essence of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in 12 minutes, and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or elements in sentimental work. If perfumes are so singularly efficacious as this, then the flower farmer must be a fortunate person and his life a healthy one.—New York Ledger.

The best teacher of duties that still he dim to us is the practice of those we see and have at hand.—Thomas Carlyle.

We give advice, but we cannot give the wisdom to profit by it.—La Rochefoucauld.

### The Lima Times-Democrat

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 131 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHED CO.  
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sundays) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening at the following rates:

One copy one year, in advance, \$5.00  
Six months, in advance, \$2.50  
By carrier, per week, 10 cents

Subscriptions—collections made weekly. Our collectors will call each week unless some other arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT—the Semi-Weekly edition issued by the TIMES-DEMOCRAT COMPANY, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains in columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance. Subscriptions not paid in advance will be stopped for at the rate of \$1.00 per year. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LIMA, OHIO.

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AND

# COONEY.











